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THE PHILANTHROPIST,
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From the Emancipator.
THE MISSISSIPPI CASE.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our promised sketch of the arguments of counsel has been so long postponed, and the claims both upon the space in our columns and the time in our weeks, are so numerous and pressing, that we have concluded, though with much reluctance, to forego the labor of preparing the remainder, and advance at once to the decision of the Court. We are the more easily reconciled to this, from information which we have at the best sources, that the whole question will come up again at the next term of the Court. The interests at stake on the issue of these trials are too many and too great to be easily disposed of. The case now reported, was made to turn on the point, that the course of the legislature and the wants of decisions of the State Courts of Mississippi, compelled the Federal Court, to regard the clause in the constitution as a mere mandate to the legislature, and not as itself having the force of a law, to invalidate contracts concerning the sale of slaves brought into the State as merchandise. We learn that the question has now been decided by the High Court of Errors and Appeals in Mississippi, with entire unanimity, in such a way as is expected to lead to a reversal of the present decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, on the construction of the Mississippi constitution; and that a new case will come up at the next term, in which the whole subject will be argued over again. In that event, we will endeavor to obtain a sufficient report of the arguments to serve the purposes of our readers.

The other circumstance is, that Mr. Walker has published his whole argument, at length, with much enlargement, in a pamphlet of 88 pages, 8vo., which is also added as an appendix to the fifteenth volume of Peters' Reports, just published.

We shall now give a brief summary of the decision of the case, as announced by Judge Thompson, turning on the construction of the constitution of Mississippi, and then copy Judge McLean's opinion in full on the power of Congress over the inter-state slave trade, with the brief remarks of Chief Justice TANEY.

SUPREME COURT, JAN. TERM, 1841.

Groves et al Piffs in Error.

vs.

Slaughter, Def't in Error.

An action was instituted in the Circuit Court of Louisiana, on a promissory note given in that State, for the purchase of slaves in that State. The slaves had been imported in 1835-6, as merchandise, or for sale, by a non-resident of that State. The constitution of Mississippi, adopted on the 26th of October, 1832, declared that the introduction of slaves into that State, as merchandise, or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, 1833.

The parties to the notice contended, in the Circuit Court, that the contract was void; asserting that it was made in violation of this provision in the constitution, which, it was insisted, was inoperative after May 1, 1833, without legislative enactment to carry the same into effect.— Held, that the prohibition of the constitution did not invalidate the contract, but that an act of the legislature of the State was required to carry it into effect; and no law on the subject was passed until 1837.—*Marginal Note.*

Mr. Justice Thompson delivered the opinion of the Court.

The mere grammatical construction ought not to control the interpretation, unless it is warranted by the general scope and object of the provision. Under the constitution of 1817, it is declared that the legislature shall have power to prevent slaves being brought into the State as merchandise. The time and manner in which this was to be done, was left to the discretion of the legislature. And by the constitution of 1832, it was no longer left a matter of discretion when this prohibition is to take effect; but the 1st day of May, 1833, is fixed as the time. But there is nothing in this provision which looks like withdrawing the whole subject from the action of the legislature. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe, from the mere naked prohibition, that it looked to legislative enactments to carry it into full operation. And indeed this is indispensable. There are no penalties or sanctions provided in the constitution for its due and effectual operation. * * * What would become of the slaves thus introduced? Will they become free immediately upon their introduction, or do they become forfeited to the State? * * *

* * * To declare all contracts made for the purchase of slaves introduced, as merchandise, from the first of May, 1833, until the passage of the law in 1837, illegal and void when there was such an unsettled state of opinion and course of policy pursued by the legislature, would be a severe and rigid construction of the constitution, and one that ought not to be adopted, unless called for by the most plain and unequivocal language. It is said by Judge Trotter, that he considers it immaterial whether the constitution be construed as merely directory, or as containing within itself an absolute prohibition; in either case, it fixes the policy of the State. His idea, however, of the policy of the State upon this subject, differs essentially from that of the Chancellor. We do not mean to say that if there had appeared to have been a fixed and settled course of policy in that State against allowing the introduction of slaves, for merchandise, or for sale, that a contract made in viola-

tion of such policy would not be void. But we cannot think that this principle applies to this case. When the sale of the slaves in question was made, there was certainly no fixed and settled course of policy which would make void or illegal such contracts.

"This view of the case makes it unnecessary to inquire whether this article in the Constitution of Mississippi is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; and, indeed, such inquiry is not properly in the case, as the decision has been placed entirely upon the construction of the Constitution of Mississippi.

[Mr. Justice M'Kinley dissented from the decision of the Court, as delivered by Mr. Justice Thompson; Mr. Justice Story also dissented; both of these Justices considering the notes upon, void.]

Mr. Justice M'LEAN—

As one view of this case involves the construction of the Constitution of the United States in most important part, and in regard to its bearing upon a momentous and most delicate subject, I will state in a few words my own views on that branch of the cause. The case has been argued with surpassing ability on both sides, and although the question I am to consider is not necessary to a decision of the case, yet it is so ingeniously argued, that under existing circumstances, I deem it fit and proper to express my opinion upon it.

The second section of the constitution of Mississippi, adopted the 26th October, 1832, declares that the introduction of slaves into that State shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, 1833; provided that actual settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves in any State in the Union, and bringing them into that State for their own individual use, until the year 1845. And the question is, whether this provision is in conflict with that part of the Constitution of the United States which declares that Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

In the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 186, this Court decided, that the power to regulate commerce is exclusively vested in the Congress, and that no part of it can be exercised by a State.

The necessity of a uniform commercial regulation, more than any other consideration, led to the adoption of the federal constitution. And unless the power be not only paramount but exclusive, the constitution must fail to attain one of the principal objects of its formation.

It has been contended that a State may exercise a commercial power, if the same has not been exercised by Congress, and that this power of the State ceased when the federal authority was exercised over the same subject matter.

This argument is founded upon the supposition that a state may exercise a power which is expressly given to the federal government, if it shall not exert the power in all the modes and over all the subjects to which it can be applied. If this rule of construction were generally adopted, and practically enforced, it would be unconstitutional in another, within its discretion, to regulate a power.

If a commercial power may be exercised by a State, because it has not been exercised by Congress, the same rule must apply to other powers expressly delegated to the federal government.

It is admitted that the power of taxation is common to the State and Federal governments, but this is not in its nature or effect a repugnant power, and its exercise is vital to both governments.

A power may lay dormant though the exercise of its exercise has been fully considered. It is often wiser and more politic to forbear than to exercise a power.

A State regulates its own internal commerce, may pass inspection and police laws, designed to guard the health and protect the rights of its citizens. But these laws must not be extended so as to come in conflict with a power expressly given to the general government. It is enough to say, that the commercial power, as it regards foreign commerce and commerce among the several States has been decided by this court to be exclusively vested in Congress.

Under the power to regulate foreign commerce, Congress impose duties on importations, give draw backs, pass embargo and non-intercourse laws, and make all other regulations necessary to navigation, the safety of passengers, and the protection of property. Here is an ample range, extending to the remotest seas, where the commercial enterprise of our citizens shall go for the exercise of this power.

The power to regulate commerce among the several States is given in the same language.—But it does not follow that the power may be exercised by a sovereign state.

Mr. Chief Justice TANEY—

I do not intend to express an opinion upon the question raised in the argument in relation to the power of Congress to regulate the traffic in slaves between the different states, because it appears to be admitted in the constitution, as it provides that "the importation of such persons as any of the States, now existing, shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars on each person."

An exception to this rule is said to prove the existence of the rule; and this exception to the exercise of the commercial power may be well considered as a clear recognition of the power in the case stated.

The United States are considered as a unit, in all regulations of foreign commerce. But this cannot be considered the case where the regulations are to operate among the several States. The law must be equal and general in its provisions. Congress cannot pass a non-intercourse law, as among the Several States, nor impose and embargo that shall affect only a part of them.

Negotiation whether on the high seas or in the coasting trade, is a part of our commerce, and when extended beyond the limits of any State, is subject to the power of Congress. And as regards this intercourse, internal or foreign, it is immaterial whether the cargo of the vessel consists of passengers or articles of commerce.

Can the transfer and sale of slaves from one State to another be regulated by Congress under the commercial power?

If a state may admit or prohibit slaves at its

discretion, this power must be in the states and not in Congress. The constitution seems to recognize the power of Congress to be in the States. The importation of certain persons meaning slaves, which was not to be prohibited before eighteen hundred and eight, was limited to such states then existing, as shall think proper to admit them. Some of the states at that time prohibited the admission of slaves, and their right to do so, was as strongly implied by the provision, as the right of other states that admitted them.—ED. EMAN.

[Mr. Justice BALDWIN dissented entirely, and gave his opinion at length, with the reasons, which it would be instructive to read, as a sample of the legal opinions and reasonings which are now exploded by the Supreme Court of the United States.—ED. EMAN.]

Mississippi, which relates to the introduction of slaves as merchandise, or for sale.

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CORN LAW CORRESPONDENCE.
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade throughout the world,
27 New Broad Street, London, 6th mo. 17th 1841.

ESTEEMED FRIEND.—Having been appointed of a committee to examine the bearings of the Corn Laws of this country upon the question of American Slavery, and as to whether, benefit would accrue to the cause of abolition, from England taking the free produce of the Northern States, instead of confining her imports to the slave grown products of the South, I write thee for information on these subjects, and shall be much obliged if thou canst answer to the following questions.

1st. What amount of free grown produce could be sent to Great Britain, under a duty of 8s. per quarter upon wheat, and an additional duty of 10 per cent. on flour?

2d. Is any corn or flour, the growth of which is likely to be shipped from the Southern States, (excluding New Orleans, as the only outlet for the produce of some of the middle free States?)

3d. In the event of a fixed and regular corn trade to this country, what would be the description of goods taken in return, hardware, miscellaneous, woollens, or cotton goods?

4th. Is there any danger of an increased demand being created for the latter (i. e. cotton goods,) by which more of the raw material would be required here, and thus an additional impulse be given to its culture at the South?

5th. Is corn, i. e. wheat, grown for export by slave labor by any of the States? and with a fixed duty here, is it likely to be produced?

Any further information will be of great importance at the present juncture, and I beg thou wilt give me an early reply.

I am thine sincerely,
STAFFORD ALLEN.

Effects of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, on Slavery in the United States.

Question 1.—What amount of free grown produce could be sent to Great Britain, under a duty of 8s. per quarter upon wheat, and an additional duty of 10 per cent. on flour?

Answer.—The great source of supply for exportation to Great Britain is in the six new States of the North-West, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, all free States. The remaining States will produce an ample supply for the consumption within those States, and the exports to the West Indies and beyond the equator. Those six North-West States are now in the process of so rapid a growth, that it is difficult to make an accurate calculation of their products. During the ten years, 1831-40, their increase of population was 102 per cent. as per Table I in the Memorial; while nearly two thirds of the land in those States is still in the hands of the Government. The increase of the last ten years has been greatest in the wheat growing portion of these States. The influx of population was so rapid, as to furnish a market for their wheat until the year 1839, when they first disclosed a surplus. The returns in the census (see Table I of Memorial) were based on the crop of 1839, and surplus of Ohio alone, in 1840, was estimated at seven millions. Should there be an adequate and steady demand, at a remunerative price for all the wheat they could raise, it is the opinion of those well acquainted with the subject, that the surplus would be doubled or tripled in a few years, with the present population. At the same time, the population is increasing at the rate of nearly ten per cent. a year.

My impression is, that the duty proposed, of 8s. per quarter, will check this increase, and turn the attention of many of the people to other pursuits. I am certain that the additional ten per cent. on flour will have that effect. The abundance of water power in this country, and of timber for barrels, (which are now made chiefly by machinery,) render the milling of the wheat a very small addition to the first cost; while the reduction in the bulk, and the greater facility in handling, lessens the cost of transportation very much, which is a very important item in a trans- portation of 1,500 to 2,500 miles inland; so that it is generally most convenient to bring corn to the New York market in the shape of flour, in neat barrels.

It is generally understood that a remunerative price is five dollars per barrel of flour, in New York. With a steady demand, not often falling below that price, I suppose the people of the North West would raise as much wheat as it would be possible for the same force to raise in any part of the world; having the advantage of a fertile and virgin soil, held in fee simple, at the lowest price as to its first cost.

But, on referring to the past history of your prices, I should apprehend that so heavy a duty, in addition to the cost of transportation across the Atlantic Ocean, would often bring the price in New York below 20s. sterling, "free board," in which case there can be no doubt that there will be strong efforts, in that influential part of the Union, to direct the policy of the General Government to the object of securing a stable market at home, by wool-growing, manufacturing, and other pursuits.

It is a favorite object with many of our statesmen to build up a manufacturing interest, which shall render us in great degree independent of foreign nations, at least for the necessities of life. And this policy will prevail, so soon as the growing and powerful north-west shall have yielded to it. In the next Congress, these States will have 48 representatives and 12 senators, instead of 30 representatives and 8 senators, as at present.

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But that is over now. Production already far overshadows the increase of population, and a market must be had for the surplus. Now, the continued rejection by England of the only product the north-west is likely to furnish for foreign exportation, will throw this region

into the hands of the slaveholders, who are large consumers of bread, and bind that free region more absolutely to the chariot wheels of slavery, than the commercial east is now bound, the keepers better on that route.

Considerable quantities of flour are going to New Orleans from Missouri, which is a slave State, although the grain is chiefly the product of free labor. But the greater part of this goes to the West Indies and South America.

Considerable quantities of flour are exported from Baltimore, Alexandria, and Richmond, the growth of the slave States, Maryland and Virginia, which bears a very high character, but is mostly taken to tropical climates and across the equator, because it bears the climate better than northern flour.

Ques. III.—In the event of a fixed and regular corn trade to this country, what would be the description of goods taken in return; hardware, miscellaneous, woollens, or cotton goods?

Ans.—The population of the north-west States are generally in medium circumstances, very few rich, or very few poor; and their wants are those of the middling class, in clothing, utensils, ornaments, and especially comforts of civilized and enlightened society; being, I suppose, those descriptions of manufactured articles which furnish the greatest amount of employment to a manufacturing population; rendering the trade far more advantageous, in a general view, than that of a barbarous or semi-civilized people. The coarse cottons, and perhaps, the coarse woollens, (at least in part,) could be furnished by our manufacturers, so as to defy competition. But of other descriptions of goods, excepting the very costly, I suppose the wants of the people would be as numerous as those of any equal population in any country, because so few among them are reduced to the bare necessities of existence.

Ques. IV.—Is there any danger of an increased demand being created for the latter, (i. e. cotton goods,) by which more of the raw material would be required here, and thus an additional impulse be given to its culture in the South?

Ans.—Any revival of trade, in any part of the world, would create an increased demand for cotton; and slave states being first in market, would, of course, take the chief benefit of it in regard to price. I believe, however, that the necessities of the slave States, and their unnatural state of society forbidding a resort to other employments, will compel them to raise as much cotton as they can, be the price what it may; while the proportion now existing, and likely to exist, of supply to demand, almost precludes a possibility of any considerable rise in the price, so as materially to benefit the slave-interest of this country. It is further to be

circumstances of the states. Resolved, that a census be taken within two years from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States, and one within the term of every — years afterwards, of all the inhabitants of the United States, in the manner and according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of April 1783; and that the Legislature of the United States shall proportion the direct taxation accordingly."

[To such disingenuous expedients did this compromising spirit drive honorable, high-minded men. The constitution of the United States is disfigured by artifices, springing from the supposed necessity of conceding something to slavery.]

"Mr. King. Although this amendment varies the aspect somewhat, he had still two powerful objections against tying down the Legislature to the rule of numbers,—first, they were at this time an uncertain index of the relative wealth of the states; if they were a index at this time, it cannot be supposed always to continue so. He was far from wishing to retain any unjust advantage whatever in one part of the Republic. If justice was not the basis of the connexion, it could not be of long duration. He must be short-sighted indeed who does not foresee, that, whenever the Southern states shall be more numerous than the Northern, they can and will hold a language, that will awe them into justice."

[It was the wish of Mr. King to have it left to the discretion of the Legislature to alter the representation, according to wealth, as well as numbers.]

"Mr. Pinckney moved to amend Mr. Randolph's motion, so as to make 'blacks equal to the whites in the ratio of representation.' This he urged was nothing more than justice. The blacks are the laborers, the peasants of the Southern states. They are as productive of pecuniary resources as those of the Northern states. They add equally to the wealth, and considering money as the sinews of war, to the strength of the nation. It will also be politic with regard to the Northern states, as taxation is to keep pace with representation."

(The motion failed, South Carolina and Georgia alone voting for it.)

After the proposition of Mr. Randolph, as moved by Mr. Wilson, had been amended, by inserting 7 in the place of 2 years, and requiring a census every 10 years, the question was taken,—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, aye—6; New Jersey, Delaware, no—2; Massachusetts, South Carolina, divided.

(To be Continued.)

SINGULAR MEETING.—A singular meeting was lately held in Broadway Tabernacle, New York, to consider the subject of the second coming of our Saviour.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—On our first page is the highly important decision of the Supreme Court, in the Mississippi case, with the opinions of Judge McLean, and Chief Justice Taney, on the power of Congress over the slave-trade.

CORN LAWS.—On the same page is an interesting correspondence on the Corn Laws of England, and the bearings of their repeal on American Slavery.

KIDNAPPERS.—Several kidnappers from Virginia were lately arrested in Portersville, Pa., for attempting to carry off four colored persons, as slaves.

GEORGIA AGAIN IN THE FIELD.—Georgia is always getting by the ears with her neighbors. She has this time to deal with a man, who is not to be frightened. Governor Seward has refused to give up a person claimed as a slave by the Executive of Georgia, unless furnished with proof that he is a slave. The Governor of Georgia in his message says, the proof is convenient enough, but he shall not forward it. Meantime he holds the following language.

I would therefore recommend that a law be passed subjecting to inspection every package of goods that shall be imported, either directly or indirectly, from the State of New York, or any other State manifesting the same disposition of hostility to our institutions; and that competent officers be appointed to execute the law, with sufficient salaries to be provided by the goods imported from these States; and moreover, that all suspected persons coming from such states be required to find surety for their good behavior; and particularly that they will in no manner interfere or hold intercourse with our slave population while within our limits."

The Supreme Court of the United States differ somewhat with the Georgia Governor, as will be seen by referring to their opinions, reported in the Mississippi case.

LIBERTY VOTE.—The Liberty vote in Massachusetts, is about 4000. The anti-slavery men have defeated the election in 60 towns. Several of the Liberty candidates are elected. In Michigan, so far as heard from, seven counties have given 538 votes to the Liberty candidate for Governor. No returns yet from New York—probably 6 or 7000 votes have been given. The vote in Pennsylvania was about 1000.

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI, (OLD SCHOOL).—We are rather surprised to learn that the Synod of Cincinnati, Old School, came out against slavery at their last session. We take the following from the Presbyterian paper at Louisville.

Slavery.—The Synod took strong ground on this subject, at least, ahead of anything we have yet seen in our Church. Several resolutions were presented to the Synod, but the just of them was contained in the following, the first of the series.—Resolved, That all the judicatories, subordinate to this Synod, be solemnly enjoined, firmly and faithfully, to exercise discipline on those, who justify these sins by appeal to the Scriptures, [as guilty of a blasphemous denial of the infinite holiness of God and the purity of his word.] This latter clause as being guilty of a blasphemous denial, &c., was struck out, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 39, for, and 30 against."

THE MIGHTY PARISH.—The parish of Concordia which has been threatening the people of Ohio so long, does not contain a single post-office. No wonder the editor of their paper thinks he annihilating the abolitionists. We are amazed at the estimate he places on his own services against the fanatics. Nothing can be more like news to our readers than the following, which he copies into his paper, from the Louisiana Gazette, published at Shreveport, where we should guess they had as few post-offices as at Concordia.

GROSS.—Dr. Lardner, who absconded from England some time since with another man's wife, has been solicited by respectable professors, to deliver lectures in New York. A grosser insult could hardly be inflicted upon a civilized people. No matter what Dr. Lardner's attainments may be, he is a scoundrel, and men who can so easily pass over his villainy, show themselves of kindred spirit.

OUR CITY COUNCIL.—Recently, when an application was made for a tavern license, one of the reasons given for wishing it instead of a coffee-house license, was, that the applicant's house was one of the most frequented drinking establishments in the city, and it was desired to be able to sell liquor on Sunday, and thus compete with his neighbors.

TEXAS.—Look out! Says the Natchez Free Trader—

We have reason to believe, from some advice, that a new proposition relative to the union of Texas with this country will be brought forward by a distinguished gentleman at the next session of Congress, under very favorable auspices." This warning is fairly given, and it behoves the non-slaving states to be prepared for the conflict. They must never consent to such an annexation on any terms. Sooner let the Union be dissolved in pieces.

OUR POLICE.—Universal is the complaint of the inefficiency of our police. Murders are committed, and houses fired, and the criminals suffered to escape. All eyes are turned to the City Council, but that considerate body has hitherto refused to strengthen the police, lest Abolitionists should be the special gainers. This, so far as we can understand, was the true reason why it declined encouraging the organization of citizens' companies.

SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA.—The Cincinnati Chronicle lately republished from the Baltimore American, an article on the subject of British slavery in East India, of which the following is an extract.

"The influence which fanaticism combined with self interest and political animosity may exercise over the minds of men, and even of intelligent men, is strikingly exhibited by the course which British Abolitionists pursue towards this country. They inveigh against the existence of slavery in the United States; they concentrate an unusual degree of solicitude upon us and our domestic concerns; they expend a large amount of superfluous sympathy, to say nothing of mon-

members could not divest themselves of the habit of testing every thing by a Southern standard. The first question with them always was, how will Southern interests be affected? This sectional feeling was seldom displayed by the delegates from the Northern and Middle states, unless provoked by the distrust and undisguised selfishness of the South. At the bottom of this feeling on the part of the South lay Slavery. Southern statesmen were perfectly aware, that this system was an exception to natural justice, a violation of the laws of nature.—That it was therefore in constant danger of assault. That the legislation which would favor free labor, must in many instances impair the value of slave labor. Hence, their assiduity in providing checks for the free North, in guarding against the slightest encroachment on what they termed Southern interests, in opening a way for the future preponderance of the South.—The institution of slavery and its consequences," as Mr. Madison admits, were the source of this sectional policy.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Constitution of the United States binds one state to supply fugitives from labor or service in other states—but it does not bind us to be slave-catchers for the South. Hence the press in a free state that advertises a runaway, does about as mean an act as can be conceived of. Mr. Clark of the Logon Gazette, Bellefontaine, takes the right view of the matter.

"We would inform the gentleman who sent us for publication an advertisement of *Runnaway slaves*, that we cannot prostitute our columns to such a purpose. We are not an abolitionist by any means; but we cannot permit ourselves to be instrumental in supporting and sustaining the "peculiar institution" of the South. While the laws of our State, tie up the hands of every citizen, and prohibit his assisting slaves to escape, our conscience restrains us from being accessory, in any way, to their rescue."

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.—The Baptist denomination of this country numbers 573,702 members.

ENLIGHTENED PATRIOTISM.—They have some enlightened patriots in Indiana. The Protectionist says the following is an exact copy of a notice, posted up in Van Buren township, Madison county, the day of the last election.

"Act of 1841 Be it enacted By the general assembly of the state of Indiana that no Abolitionist shall be allowed to vote at the polls Bure in the Military service Roads pay pole tax or Bee A witness for or against white Man or A Dutch Man or to hold any office of trust Or profit this law to be from From and after its passage the 1 day of September 1841"

AMERICAN AUTHORS.—Bryant's Poems have been published in London, in Smith's Standard Library. The works of Richard H. Dana and Henry W. Longfellow will appear in the same series.

ALLOWANCES.—The City Council has lately been employed in discharging bills for various items, growing out of the mobs in September, November 17th, \$24 were ordered to be paid for services of Deputy Marshals; \$40 for refreshments to a company of horsemen; \$18 for refreshments to the German rifle company; \$62 57 for damages done to the arms and equipments of the Lafayette Guards.

Paying men for doing nothing, but refreshing themselves, &c! The petition for remuneration for losses sustained by colored people, owing, as we all know to the abominable remissness of the city authorities, was rejected! It is a wonder the rioters do not present a bill for their trouble and loss of time in destroying the press of the Philanthropist. The Council, it is seen, have remunerated a military company for damages done them by the mob. Will they compensate Mr. Alley for the loss inflicted on him by the mob? We hope their consistency will be tested.

SENTIMENT ABROAD.—The following resolutions were lately passed by the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

"Resolved, That we hail with delight and heartfelt applause, the high ground recently taken at Lebanon, by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in deciding that each slave brought or sent by the owner into the state, shall be deemed and forever free; and we are bound to look with confidence to all the states formed out of the North West Territory, soon to become to judicial decision a safe route for fugitive slaves from Kentucky, and all other slave states, (not of the original thirteen) under the ordinance of 1787."

Resolved, That we view with indignation and abhorrence, the recent outbreak of mob violence in Cincinnati against the unfeeling colored population and the abolitionists of that city, as involving in itself the perfection of cowardice and depravity. And we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy with those who suffered from the lawlessness which was virtually authorized by the city authorities.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the conduct of the Editor of the Philanthropist in maintaining his ground in the midst of violence, and against the advice of trembling friends, urging him virtually to desert his important post."

THE FAME OF CINCINNATI.—The late riots in Cincinnati are quoted with triumph by the Legitimists in Paris, to give the lie to the boasted maxim, that men can govern themselves!

"The awful cases of lynch-law in your South-West," says the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, "the sanguinary riots at Cincinnati; the final wreck of the Bank of the United States; the rifle duels with Judges; and above all the outrageous epithets and blows exchanged on the floor of Congress, have made us here to be people, who rejoice in obtaining materials or pretenses of scorn with reference to America's republicanism and all Democracy."

TEXAS.—Look out! Says the Natchez Free Trader—

We have reason to believe, from some advice, that a new proposition relative to the union of Texas with this country will be brought forward by a distinguished gentleman at the next session of Congress, under very favorable auspices." This warning is fairly given, and it behoves the non-slaving states to be prepared for the conflict. They must never consent to such an annexation on any terms. Sooner let the Union be dissolved in pieces.

OUR POLICE.—Universal is the complaint of the inefficiency of our police. Murders are committed, and houses fired, and the criminals suffered to escape. All eyes are turned to the City Council, but that considerate body has hitherto refused to strengthen the police, lest Abolitionists should be the special gainers. This, so far as we can understand, was the true reason why it declined encouraging the organization of citizens' companies.

THE CASE OF MAHAN.—Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The proceedings below will speak for themselves. The case of J. B. Mahan must appeal to every heart. M. Wilder, his agent, will proceed at once, to see what aid he can obtain for this unfortunate victim of slavery.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, held November 15th, Mr. H. Wilder, from Georgetown, Brown county, laid before them the case of J. B. Mahan, who by the artifice and violence of the slave power, has been despoiled of nearly all his property, and is yet threatened with being turned out with a large family, penniless upon the world. He stated, that at a meeting of anti-slavery men in Ripley, it was resolved to raise \$3000, in order to re-inburse, to some extent, the losses of the said Mahan—that he had been appointed an agent to collect funds for this

purpose, and wished an expression from the

Committee, of approbation of the object of his mission.

The Committee thereupon took action as follows:

Whereas, J. B. Mahan, in the opinion of the Committee, has been the victim of peculiar aggravated wrongs—therefore,

Resolved, That we regard him as deserving the sympathy and aid of the friends of liberty and law everywhere, and approve of the mission of Mr. Wilder, the agent regularly authorized by a committee of his friends to raise funds for his relief.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Philanthropist.

C. DONALDSON, Ch'n.

A. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

WILSON SHANNON.—The St. Clairsville Gazette states that Wilson Shannon will not be a candidate for the Governorship of Ohio.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, we learn, has signified his intention of retiring, at the close of the present Congress.

From the Signal of Liberty.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAPERS.

In Maine, is the Liberty Standard, which supports the nomination of Birney and Morris.

In New Hampshire, is the People's Advocate, which supports Birney and Morris. It is a spirited paper.

In Vermont, the Voice of Freedom advocates the Liberty party ticket.

In Massachusetts, the Free American supports the Liberty nomination, while the Liberator opposes it and advocates the old organization.

In Connecticut is the Charter Oak, published monthly.

New York has the Emancipator, the Friend of Man at Utica, the Madison County Abolitionist, the American Citizen at Rochester, and the Anti-Slavery Reporter, at New York City—all devoted to the interests of the Liberty party.—The A. S. Standard, published in New York City, opposes the independent nominations.

Pennsylvania has the Spirit of Liberty, which supports the Liberty nominations, and the Freeman, published at Philadelphia, which has just adopted the same principle.

Ohio has the Philanthropist at Cincinnati, a Liberty paper in every sense of the word, and very efficient.

Indiana has the Protectionist, a Birney and Morris paper, and the Free Labour Advocate, which opposes the use of goods produced by slave labor.

Illinois has the Genius of Liberty, a decided Liberty party publication.

Michigan has the Signal of Liberty.

Besides these, there are religious publications which promulgate strong anti-slavery doctrines and are very efficient. The Morning Star, a Free Will Baptist paper of New Hampshire, is one of the best of this class. The Zion's Watchman takes anti-slavery ground among the Methodists. The New York Evangelist is also anti-slavery in sentiment, but is so much hindered with New Schoolism and other adverse influences, that it accomplishes but little in comparison with what it might. There are also one or two thorough Baptist anti-slavery papers.

Our readers will perceive from this imperfect list, that the cause of liberty is not yet cast down. She can yet speak, and thunder the truth in the ear of the oppressor. It will be seen that twelve or more of these papers are devoted to independent nominations and support Birney and Morris.

Beside these, there is the Tocsin of Liberty, Albany; and the Aurora, New Lisbon, O., advocates of the Liberty Party.

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

R. G. Breckinridge, of the Baltimore Magazine, who will not be suspected of partiality to the abolition enterprise, speaks in the following terms of slavery and the attitude of the Church and clergy in relation to it.

If this objection is to be urged against Mr. Clay, or any other man we are ready to meet it. It is the first intimation of the kind, to our knowledge, that has yet been thrown out by a southerner, and we are glad the cloven foot has been shown. Although we don't ready to contend for right, come from what source it may—We have ever contended that slavery is a curse to our country, our institutions, and to the peace and happiness of mankind. The existence of slavery at the capital of this union, is a damning stain to our national escutcheon, and should be wiped away. Europe, in speaking of the liberty which Americans profess to enjoy, says that the very heart of the United States is bound in chains; and that the freedom of which they boast is an empty sound. This is true. Instead of the Constitution of the United States being carried out, where this Constitution exists, from whence its glorious documents emanated, a sin, a damning sin, exists contrary to the fundamental principles of our constitution. The District of Columbia, which should be free, pure and uncontaminated, is one of the greatest slave markets in the Union—it is one of the most contaminated places in the whole country.

We therefore say, if southerners wish to make the doctrine contended for by Mr. Clay in his Baltimore letter the issue, we are ready to take this position, Mr. Clay assumes. And we go in for a complete regeneration in the District of Columbia—slavery must be abolished there, and every other place where the government has the power to proclaim liberty. America is not a free country—liberty does not exist here in its fullest sense. That man who will support the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia, is an enemy to his country, her institutions, and all mankind. More on.

GROSS.—Dr. Lardner, who absconded from England some time since with another man's wife, has been solicited by respectable professors, to deliver lectures in New York. A grosser insult could hardly be inflicted upon a civilized people. No matter what Dr. Lardner's attainments may be, he is a scoundrel, and men who can so easily pass over his villainy, show themselves of kindred spirit.

OUR CITY COUNCIL.—Recently, when an application was made for a tavern license, one of the reasons given for wishing it instead of a coffee-house license, was, that the applicant's house was one of the most frequented drinking establishments in the city, and it was desired to be able to sell liquor on Sunday, and thus compete with his neighbors.

Such according to the Cincinnati Gazette, is the statement made in his place by a respectable member of the council.

We wonder whether such a council is to be reformed by moral suasion. Not a member, we venture to say, of this body, who does not highly approve of the Washington Societies.

MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING.

It is high time that something was done about petitioning. Some of the friends have resolved to hold a meeting on Thursday evening, at the anti-slavery office, to consult as to what shall be done. See the call in the next column. We hope it will be well attended.

NOTICE.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Slave, will be held next Monday evening, in the basement of the First Baptist Church, corner of 7th and Elm sts. Nov. 24, 1841.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

"Cause and Cure of Infidelity." By Rev. David Nelson, of Quincy, Ill. Any individual wishing this work can have it by application to the subscriber. Third edition published by the American Tract Society.

D. D. NELSON.

POETRY.

The Physician to his Dying Child.

BY MISS. S. C. EDGARTON.

'Tis a bright land, my child!
Beauty is smiling in its quiet streams;
Its green savannas, too, are softly wild,
And rich as Eden dreams.

The beautiful young flowers
Are blushing in the vales to woo thee forth;
And there is glory in the noon-tide hours,
And freshness in the earth.

There are the gay winged birds,
Whom thou hast loved so well, my gentle boy;
They come around thee, warbling gladsome words,
And hymns of love and joy.

Oh! Science! I have knept
Long years before thee, and have made thy shrine
My dwelling place, till I have almost felt
Thy potency divine.

And now when I would woo
Thy gentle aid for one more dear than life,
I find that thou art powerless to subdue
The spoiler in thy strife.

Vainly I've culled the leaf
From the wild brook-side, and the woodland slope,
To bring him healing, naught but silent grief
Sits in the place of hope.

Alas! my own dear child!
The dearest treasure on this life's rough sea;
How have I worshipped till my love grew wild
In dazzling dreams for thee!

I would go delive the ore,
And bid it minister in healing gift;
And every flower should yield its balmy store
Thy drooping form to lift.

But nature no wealth
Of life's rich currents can restore to thee;
Dry at their fountains are the springs of health
Beside youth's flowering tree!

My gentle-hearted one,
Look forth once more upon this radiant clime;
Thou art so young thou canst not yet have done
With the loved things of time.

Thy mother sits in tears
By the lone fire-side of our northern home,
Waiting in solitude, and grief, and fears,
The hour for thee to come.

Thou shalt return, my child;
Thy mother's kiss will meet thy pale cold cheek;
But sealed will be the lips that would have smiled,
She will not hear these speak.

The music from her heart
Will die away, the sweet-toned chord be mute,
Which at thy gentle touch, could once impart
Strains like some soft-voiced lute.

Yes, thou shalt go ere long,
To the dear home so loved by thee and me,
Where the wild blue-bird pours his joyous song,
Upon the old elm tree.

Go—but with pulseless breast,
With pallid cheek, and glazed sunken eye;
Yes, thou shalt go in the home-tomb to rest,
Where I, too, soon shall lie.

God calls thee hence my son,
And thou shalt go in his bright place to dwell;
I must not murmur—may his will be done!
Beloved child, farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Stupid Rogue

A story founded on a fact, with fictitious names, and invented incidents, too slight to impair the truth of the narrative.

Frederic Allen, a native of Massachusetts, left the old Bay State with half her soil untilled, and like thousands of others, went off to the West, "to seek his fortune." A gentleman, connected with him by marriage, invited him to spend a few days at his house, in Lexington, Kentucky. Every thing was calculated to please the young stranger. He was delighted with the hospitality and cordial frankness of his host; all the convenient appurtenances of wealth surrounded him; the slaves looked sleek and well fed; and his youthful self-importance was not a little flattered by their servile politeness and frequent repetition of "young mass."

The servant who brought his boots, polished like a mirror, was a particularly handsome, bright-looking mulatto, with a slight expression of mischief lurking in the corner of his eye. Seeing him at work, with great slight of hand, the New Englander one day said to him, "What a smart fellow you are, Harry! You must be able to earn a great deal of money. I almost wonder you haven't made off for Ohio, before now."

The chamber-maid was standing near, broom in hand; Harry looked at her, and she looked up at Harry. The glance seemed to be involuntary, and was exceedingly brief; yet the stranger thought he detected in it something quizzical and significant. Fearful that he was working mischief for his host, he hastily added, "Don't think that I advise you to go to Ohio, Harry.—They tell me a good many of your smart fellows run off, thinking they can do better at the North; but with such a place as you've got, you'd be a fool to try it. You've got a first-rate master, haven't you?"

"O yes, massa."

"I'm glad you know when you're well off. I don't suppose you want your freedom?"

"No massa; if there's any thing I do despise, it's a free nigger."

"Poor creatures," replied the young man, "they don't know what it is to have a kind master, to provide for them all the year round."

He closed the door of the room after him, as he spoke.

Harry looked at Ann, raised his eyes, put his fore finger to the side of his nose, and gave a low, chuckling laugh. Ann did not laugh, but she looked very queer.

The next morning Mr. Allen's boots were not brushed. "Where's Harry?" said one; and "Where's Harry?" asked another, but nobody could tell. Ann, his wife, being questioned, answered very demurely, that she had not seen him since daylight, when he went out to take care of the horses.

On searching the stable, it was found that he had taken care of one horse, at least; for the animal was nowhere to be found. The master raved, and swore that Ann had flogged, if she did not tell, forthwith, which-way Harry had gone. Whereupon Ann began to cry, and said very demurely, "How could she tell? She didn't ask Harry where he was going;" and her mistress began to cry also begging that Ann might not be whipped.

"D—n it," said the angry master, "this is a fine piece of business! The best servant I had. I was offered \$1,200 for him, only last week. And the rascal has taken my horse too."

Frederic Allen colored to the temples: "Could it have been I, that put Ohio into his head?" thought he; "Surely not; for the plan must have been longer than one night ripening. But I now remember the cunning rascal had asked me a great many questions. I'll be hanged if he didn't get out of me the whole history of my route from the North!"

He questioned Ann, with a scrutinizing gaze; but she looked down, very innocent and stupid, and answered with respectful brevity, baffling investigation. Having a great regard for "property," his mind was ill at ease; and he took opportunity to confess to his hostess that he feared he had, quite unconsciously, been an accomplice in Harry's escape.

To his great surprise she answered cheerfully, "I am glad of it, Mr. Allen; and I wish in my heart they would all walk off. As for the horse, what consequence is it? The poor fellow would have been overtaken, if he'd gone afoot. My husband is rich; and we owed Harry more wages than the horse would come to. I'm only sorry he did not take his wife and children with him."

The husband was of a different opinion. He instituted a diligent search, and offered a large reward, but all in vain. He was, however, of a placid and easy disposition, and after swearing for a few days, blaming his own foolish indulgence, and the cursed abolition tendencies of his New England wife, he appeared to forget all about the matter. Moreover, after five or six glasses of wine one day, he swore with a round oath that "Harry was no fool, and that he had done just as he would if he were a slave."

Months passed on, and no tidings came of Harry. A new husband was provided for Ann, but she refused to live with him. Her master considered this a very unprofitable arrangement, and as usual swore at her for her obstinacy.—But when he tried to convince her that Harry would never come back, she cried; and though he threatened to have her flogged, he could not bring his mind to give the order. His slaves knew very well that they had a friend in his own household, and a secret pleader in his own unhardened heart.

Before a year had elapsed, to the astonishment of all but one, Harry came back, ragged and dirty, with a long beard, and bare feet. He knelt to his master, begging forgiveness. "I did not know how well off I was," said he, "I was deceived with the lies they told me about freedom. I thought I could get a good living if I was free; but that Canada is a miserable place. I've worn out the good clothes you gave me, massa, and I couldn't get a dollar to buy any more. I've been starved and frozen. I'm sick enough of freedom. If you'll only forgive me, massa, I'll be proud to work for you the longest day I have to live."

Of course the master did forgive him; and he had a bright new suit of clothes forthcoming, and his master gave him a silver dollar, and Frederic Allen gave him a silver dollar; and the neighboring planters praised him, and gave him tobacco and small change. Moreover, the generous Kentuckian gave a servant's ball on the occasion, to all the slaves on the plantation, and they had plenty of cake and grog; and they were all told to look up to Harry, and hear what Harry had to say, and follow Harry's example. And Harry was repeatedly instructed to take every opportunity of talking with them, and not be sparing of pains to let them know all about his experience of freedom.

The intelligent slave obeyed these orders with a zeal, which had been duly appreciated, would have raised him as high as Haman; that is, fifty cubits higher than he wished. For three months he labored with unbounded diligence, and was treated with a degree of consideration that excited the envy of all his class.—Even his mistress began to think it was indeed better for the poor creatures to have somebody to support and protect them: forgetting the self evident fact that the masters are the ones that "cannot take care of themselves."

But one night, as she lay awake, she heard at midnight the shutting of doors, and the suppressed murmuring of voices. For a moment she was alarmed, but then came the conviction that some of the servants were ill, so she turned over her pillow, and slept quietly till morning.

And did not appear as usual, to assist at her toilet. She was no where to be found. She had gone, and Harry was gone, and the children were gone, and Ann's brother and sister, and Harry's two brothers had gone along with them; and about that time seventeen slaves in the northern disappearance disappeared.

Harry had been ordered to tell them all he knew about freedom, and he had taken care that no opportunity should be lost. Many a sly glance had passed between him and Ann, when praises were showered upon him; and when she expressed any doubts about the projected expedition, he answered, "Never fear, you know I went on purpose to find out about things, and I tell you we can get a good living, and nobody can catch us after we get into Canada; and I know the road, now, just as well as I know the way to bed; and I know folks that'll let us have fresh horses every fifteen miles. I've got money enough to pay 'em for it, too. Did I bring my wages stitched in my ragged coat?—And hasn't master given me a silver dollar, and many a shiny sixpence? And hasn't the gentlemen all round given me a power of cash? Because, you see, I like to be a slave so well?"

The mischievous fellow made a significant motion with his finger, and looked out of the corner of his eye with impulsive roguery; and Ann thought, what she often said, that "her Harry was about the cutest chap ever raised in old Kentuck."

This last effort completely astounded the Kentuckian. He did not even swear about it, but manifested a most decided aversion even to hear the subject mentioned. In fact, both himself and his wife were in that state of mind, that one hour's conversation with such an one as John Woolman or Elias Hicks would have produced the entire emancipation of all their slaves.

Had the moral sentiment of New England been sound on this subject, and had Frederic Allen carried thence to Kentucky true principles of freedom, a few words from him, seasonably spoken, would have redeemed them all.

But the moral sentiment of the free States is corrupt, and therefore the thoughtless young man found nothing better to utter than reprobation on the "ungrateful negroes." Reader, are you quite regardless of co-partnership in forming and sustaining this unhealthy public sentiment? I fear not.

Discovery in Agriculture.

The world has been looking forward to a time when the "sward shall be beaten into the plough-share," but here is a discovery which promises to have the effect of directing speculation to a point beyond which ploughshares themselves shall, if not beaten into something else, at least have to be discontinued. The annexed article will be found to be one of much interest and importance.

An Important Discovery in Agriculture.

—In the Phalange, a Fourier paper published at Paris, September 8th, a novel discovery is des-

cribed, which if true, will work a great change in an important department of agricultural labor. It is communicated to the Paris print by Charles Poillard, and M. Bernard, who date their letter at Brest, August, 1841. It appears that while they and some of their friends, who farm their own estates, were engaged in conversation on the subject of agriculture, it was observed by one of them, that branch of industry was suffering more from the want of capital and enterprise than any other, and that nothing was to be done without manure, which was every day becoming more scarce and expensive. This remarkable led to an inquiry into the properties of manure, and particularly as to what provision nature had made in those uncultivated regions, where there seem to be a vigorous and luxuriant growth, without artificial assistance.

"In observing nature unassisted, or unthwarted, rather, by the hand of man, in vegetable reproduction, it is found that when the seed is ripe it falls upon the ground, and then the plant which has produced it sheds its leaves or falls from the black board. The plants which are the inductive method, have been greatly extended and newly increased in the precise order that is pursued in teaching; and the numerous practical exercises connected with this lesson, will, in a short measure, dispense with the use of the black board. The plants which are known by the general title of *Mason's Sacred Harp*, Volume One, is intended to make *"Mason's Sacred Harp"* the general repository of the "Gems in Melody and Harmony," which have heretofore been scattered through various collections. And the collecting into a convenient volume, the old and new, choice, beautiful, standard Tunes, is a service to church choirs and singing schools, which has been already liberally rewarded. The sale of twenty editions in the short time the "Sacred Harp" has been before the public, and the steadily increasing patronage bestowed upon the work, is regarded as evidence that it is the very best collection extant, for singing schools, and for churches of all denominations. From numerous Recommendations the following are selected.

From the Boston Spectator.

We hope all will encourage *"Mason's Sacred Harp."*

We speak of Mason's Harp, because we know well its merits. We hesitate not to say, that it is the best work extant.

From the New York Evangelist.

Mason's Sacred Harp is, what it is called in the title page, a very select and useful work—the best collection of church music extant, for congregations anywhere.

From the Baptist Advocate.

Mason's Sacred Harp—The lovers of Sacred Song will find a rich treat in this new collection. No one man in our country has done so much for church music as Lowell Mason. He has given us the "Solemn Handel and Haydn Collection," the "Choir or Union Collection," the "Boston Academy Collection," etc., all valuable works, and entitled to the extensive patronage which has been bestowed upon them; but it is safe to say, that the "Sacred Harp" has not an equal in the English language. This book is a volume of "gems in Melody and Harmony." Every denomination will promote devotional Psalmody by adapting this collection as the standard of church music.

From Mr. Billings, Professor of Sacred Music.

Mason's Sacred Harp is the most complete, interesting and useful collection of Psalm and hymn tunes I have ever seen. It is emphatically sacred music. I will endeavor to give its general introduction.

From the Journal.

We are familiar with all of Mason's publications, and have carefully examined the Sacred Harp.

Vol. II.—Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music.—*Vol. II.* contains old, new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duets, Solos, Quartets, etc. etc. This volume does not contain a single tune found in the first volume—it is a complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, produced expressly for it. The object in publishing an additional volume, is to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commensurate with the varied talent, labor and expense that have been employed in its production.

From M. Hamilton, Director of music in the Methodist Church, Wheeling.

We are using *Mason's Sacred Harp* in our church, I should be much pleased to see it in general use—the music will please and improve the lovers of sacred song. The tunes are well suited to the different variety of metres, and it is a desirable collection for churches and schools.

Just Published.

Vol. II.—Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music.—*Vol. II.* contains old, new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Duets, Solos, Quartets, etc. etc. This volume does not contain a single tune found in the first volume—it is a complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from entirely new type of great beauty and perfection, produced expressly for it. The object in publishing an additional volume, is to furnish an extended variety as regards style, metre and adaptation to the various wants of the lovers of Sacred Melody. It will be found permanently useful, and it is hoped will receive a patronage in some degree commensurate with the varied talent, labor and expense that have been employed in its production.

The following notices of the work will show the estimation in which it is held by good musicians.

From a Report of the Committee of the "Eclectic Academy of Music" on Musical publications; unanimously adopted by the Government and Members, May 24th, 1841.

The Sacred Harp, Vol. II., has been carefully examined by your committee, who cannot but regard it as possessing in an eminent degree that classic, classic beauty of melody, and richness of harmony, which constitute the "soul of music," and which cannot fail to render it a standard work."

A COPY OF THE RECORDS,

C. R. FOLGER, Sec'y of the Academy.

From the "Handel Musical Society," of W. R. College, Hudson.

The Sacred Harp, Vol. II., merits our highest approbation, and is a rich addition to our Library. Its introduction into the society has confirmed the belief that it will prove an important means of advancing Sacred Music. It would be but justice due the successful efforts of the authors to say, that the two volumes of the Sacred Harp, constitute the best collection ever published.

By order of the Society.

W. S. BARBER, Sec'y.

From the Observer.

Mason's Sacred Harp, or Beauties of Church Music, Vol. II.—We hesitate not, most confidently to recommend this as a book of extraordinary merit; one of the best, if not the very best collections of Church Music ever issued from the American press. It will be held in high esteem by the admirers of taste, scientific accuracy, and fine discrimination in the adaptation of music to sacred poetry. Mr. Mason has evinced a knowledge of intimate dependence of Melody upon Harmony, an important principle to those disregarded in American publications.

Mr. Mason has availed himself of the services of the best musicians to adapt the music to the words, and to make it as agreeable to the ear as possible.

Another important observation, also, is, that weeds and parasitical vegetation are prevented by this method, for the straw chokes every other plant but that of its own seed. Many other interesting observations might be made on these experiments, but we refrain, at present, from obtruding on your readers; but if any of them wish for further information on this subject, we shall willingly afford them every facility.

The importance of the general result will easily become apparent without further comment, and a revolution in the present modes of agricultural labor is a necessary consequence of this discovery. No tillage will now be required, nor any artificial stimulants in manure, and other more or less expensive combinations with regard to soil and culture. In fact, it would be tedious to enumerate the various advantages that may result in practice from this casual experiment; and therefore we proclaim it simply to the world, that all may profit by it."

As this experiment can be easily tried, we hope some of our farmers will put it to the test, and communicate the result.

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